

IF GERMANS REACH PARIS, RUSSIA WILL TAKE BERLIN

TURKEY MAY JOIN GERMANY IN WAR AGAINST ALLIES

Wavering Between Declaration and Preservation of Neutrality.

NEWSPAPERS CREATING PRO-GERMAN FEELING

Great Britain and Russia Endeavor to Keep Nation From Taking Sides.

SITUATION NOW IS MOST ACUTE

Entrance of Kaiser's Cruisers Into Dardanelles Arouses Feeling.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—Tension is so acute in Constantinople that diplomats there fear Turkey may at any moment be drawn into the general European war on the side of Germany and Austria.

A strict censorship has been placed on newspapers in Turkey, which are now controlled by the military, and are being used, according to diplomatic dispatches here, to create a strong pro-German feeling.

The Turkish Cabinet is wavering between a declaration of war and the preservation of neutrality. Diplomatic representatives of the various powers are in constant conference with the government officials, great Britain and Russia endeavoring to keep Turkey neutral. The German ambassador, it is understood, has intimated that, while Germany wishes Turkey to remain neutral, he believes the Ottoman empire should mobilize to prevent an invasion by Russia.

Feeling is most acute over the entry into the Dardanelles of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau. Great Britain, Russia and France ten days ago requested that if these ships were purchased by Turkey, they be sent either to Germany or Austria, and promised them safe conduct. Today many of the German sailors are still on leave and it is more said to have been distributed among Turkish torpedo boats.

WITH MUCH DISFAVOR

The British press is observing these incidents with much disfavor, and the situation has been aggravated by the inability of several English ships to pass through the Dardanelles and return to the grand vizier has given the requisite permission. Subordinate officials displayed the instructions in a way as yet unexplained.

Great Britain has let it be known that if the Goeben and Breslau enter the Mediterranean with German crews aboard, they will be fired on by the English fleet.

Neither Great Britain nor Russia has assumed a threatening attitude diplomatically, hoping to persuade Turkey to remain neutral. A few days ago the Russian ambassador was requested to leave using the wireless on a Russian vessel in the harbor. He acquiesced.

Developments in Turkey were generally discussed today in official circles. The Turkish minister here had a long conference with Secretary Bryan, chiefly concerning an alleged statement which American Ambassador Morgenthau had been credited with in some published reports. Later Mr. Bryan issued a statement saying the story that Mr. Morgenthau had predicted a massacre of Christians was untrue.

CONDITIONS REPORTED AS GREATLY RELIEVED

Mr. Morgenthau's recent telegrams, it is understood, reported conditions as much relieved, though a week ago there was some apprehension over the position the Americans might be placed if the war extended to Turkey.

The cruiser North Carolina will go to Constantinople with gold for American Jews in Palestine and destitute, and an appeal for funds has been made to Jewish charities in America. Temporary relief for Americans in Constantinople was provided by Mr. Morgenthau. He has raised \$75,000 by subscription, but has advised the State Department additional funds are necessary.

RECEIVERS APPOINTED

International Steam Pump Company Unable to Meet Indebtedness.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Receivers were appointed to-night for the International Steam Pump Company, a \$20,000,000 corporation, by United States Judge Mayer. The receivership was granted on an equity suit brought by bondholders. Stockholders and a creditor. The corporation joined in the appointment. The receivers are authorized to continue the business.

The International Steam Pump Company is a New Jersey corporation with an authorized capital of \$20,000,000, of which \$11,350,000 preferred stock and \$8,650,000 common stock, a total of \$20,000,000, is outstanding.

The receivers named—C. P. Hill, Coleman and Grayson M. H. Murphy—furnished a joint bond of \$50,000.

The company admitted its inability to meet its indebtedness because of the shortage of cash, and joined in the proceedings for the appointment of receivers so as to conserve assets for the benefit of creditors.

Accepts College Presidency.

JACKSON, MISS., August 26.—J. R. Johnson, superintendent of the R. R. division, has resigned to accept the presidency of Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn.

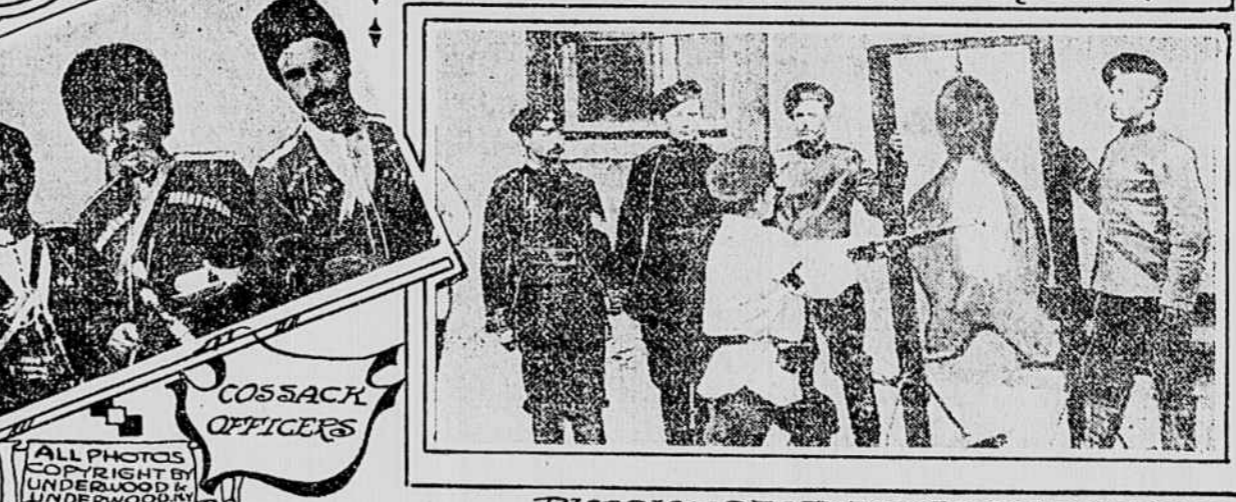
BALTIMORE CENTENAL, SEPT. 4-15. Cheapest and most attractive route via York River Line and Chesapeake Bay, 100 round trip.



THE CZAR (left) AND ONE OF HIS STAFF OFFICERS



A COSSACK HOLLOW SQUARE



RUSSIAN RECRUITS AT BAYONET DRILL

ARMIES OF CZAR MAKING PROGRESS IN EAST PRUSSIA

Continue Advance Towards Posen, With Germans in Retreat.

CLOSER VEIL THAN EVER OVER PROGRESS OF WAR

French Repulse Attacks Along Alsace-Lorraine Line.

ENGLAND IS MORE HOPEFUL

Believes If Germans Reach Paris, Russians Will Occupy Berlin.

Results of Battle Not Yet Made Public

So far as can be gleaned from official announcements, the great battle line along the French frontier and in Belgium continues to be the scene of engagements between the opposing armies.

The nature of these engagements and their result have not been made public beyond admission by the French War Office that in the north the French and British lines have been moved back a short distance, as has the French right in the region of St. Die. The French troops on the offensive between Nancy and Vosges are said to be making headway.

From Antwerp comes the announcement that the Belgian troops have compelled the Fourth German division, advancing southward, to retreat its steps. It is added in the official statement that the Fourth Belgian division at Namur has fulfilled its task of arresting the German column and allowing the Belgians to retire on the French line.

The French ministers, under Premier Viviani, presented their resignations collectively to President Poincaré, because they believed that in the present circumstances the ministry should have a wider scope and comprise the best of all the republican groups.

Premier Viviani, at the request of President Poincaré, immediately formed a new Cabinet, in which Alexandre Ribot, Minister of War, and Theophile Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, which previously was held by M. Viviani himself. The new Cabinet includes ex-Premiers Briand, Doumergue and Ribot.

London reports that Togoland, the German possession of the African West Coast, has surrendered unconditionally.

A Bucharest report says that Tarnopol, an important town in Galicia, has been occupied by the Russians, while the Russians themselves claim they have driven the Austrians back to the River Zlota Lipa, thirty miles west of Tarnopol and about fifty miles east of Lemberg, the Galician capital.

Direct dispatches from Tsing Tau, capital of the German protectorate Kiauchau, say that there is no evidence yet of Japanese warships or field troops in that neighborhood.

LONDON, August 27 (2:22 A. M.).—A closer veil than ever seems to be drawn over the progress of the war. Little news has come to hand concerning the operations on either front. The Russians, however, appear to be continuing their advance in East Prussia towards Posen, with the Germans in retreat.

The only news from the French side is that French troops were attacked along the Alsace-Lorraine line, but repulsed all attacks successfully. There is no indication that the German attack was in any great force, but if it was, the French success shows that they now are in a strong position along this frontier, from which they will be driven only by great sacrifices on the part of the Germans.

A more hopeful feeling prevails in England as to the strength of the British defensive position. The repulse the French suffered at Charleroi has been partly due to the desire of the French army to achieve a brilliant incursion into Alsace and a Lorraine which would weaken their forces on the Belgian frontier. Having recognized the danger of this course, they now have reverted to what appears to experts to be a more judicious strategy, abandoning their invasion of the provinces and concentrating their strength in the defense of the northern frontier.

It cannot be said that the British people regard the absence of news and the withholding of the list of British casualties with complacency, they display a large store of patience and confidence in Kitchener and the War Office, and the feeling of depression evident on the first news of the reverse suffered by the allies to some extent has disappeared now that it is known to be a more judicious strategy, abandoning their invasion of the provinces and concentrating their strength in the defense of the northern frontier.

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Much is also hoped from the unexpected progress of the Russian armies in Prussia, and the fact that the Austrians have been compelled to abandon their campaign against Serbia. The belief is held here that even should the

NO ADDITIONAL TAX ON TOBACCO PROBABLE

Virginia and North Carolina Delegation Protests Against Further Burdens.

CONFERENCE SATISFACTORY

Majority of Ways and Means Committee Reported in Favor of Delaying Action to Raise Additional Revenue Until Next Session.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, August 26.—There is a strong feeling here that no additional tax, on account of the European war, will be raised during the present session of Congress but should it be found necessary to raise additional funds to run the government, tobacco is one commodity that is certain to be exempted. This was made certain today after Senator Martin, accompanied by a Virginia and North Carolina delegation of tobacco growers and manufacturers, called on Secretary of the Treasury, McAdoo, and protested against tobacco being taxed further than at present when the war tax becomes necessary.

It is understood that Secretary McAdoo agreed with his visitors that tobacco is already heavily taxed, and in addition has a heavy burden to carry, on account of the European war, which places tobacco on a par with cotton.

The Virginians and North Carolinians pointed to the fact that a large portion of tobacco is sold in Europe, and that the present tax has not only caused a slump in the price in this country, but that all foreign buyers had been taken off the market, and that there was absolutely no market at present for the grade of tobacco that is used in foreign markets.

Among those in the party were J. F. Bruton, of Wilson, N. C.; Tazewell M. Carrington, of Richmond, president of the Tobacco Manufacturers Association; W. T. Reed, president of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce; and A. B. Carrington, one of the largest tobacco merchants of Danville.

After the conference with Secretary McAdoo, the delegation talked with Senator Overman, of North Carolina, and Congressman Watson, of Virginia, both of whom agreed with the visitors that tobacco should not receive an additional tax, and pledged their opposition to any legislation that may have as its object such taxation.

It was learned from a leading Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, that a large majority of that committee is against enacting legislation during the present session of Congress for the raising of additional funds on account of the war. This member also stated that a majority of the Ways and Means Committee was against taxing tobacco whenver it becomes necessary to raise additional revenue.

EXPECTS CONGRESS TO ACT

President Wants no Let Down in Anti-trust Program.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—Administration leaders in Congress were surprised to learn that the President expected no let down in the program of keeping the trust bills moving. Senator Kern told the President he expected a vote on the Clayton bill Saturday.

Satisfactory Test of Guns.

PANAMA, August 26.—Exhaustive tests were made today of the huge guns at the Pacific edge of the Panama Canal to ascertain their fitness. The tests were satisfactory.

FIRST SHIP WITH CARGO THROUGH PANAMA CANAL

Trim Little American Freighter Arrives at New York From San Francisco.

RECEIVES A NOISY WELCOME

Opening of Waterway to Commerce Means Doubling of Earning Capacity of Vessels, as Length of Voyage Is Halved and Expenses Cut.

NEW YORK, August 26.—To the welcome of 1,000 whistles blown by all the ships in the harbor, the trim little American freighter Pliades came into port today, her signal flags announcing that she had the proud distinction of being the first steamer to carry a cargo from San Francisco to New York by way of the Panama Canal.

Further, the Pliades was the first steamer to carry cargo from the Pacific to the Atlantic through the canal. She had 2,000 tons—lumber and general merchandise in all, and the voyage was the most profitable she has ever made since she was launched at Sparrow's Point, Md., fourteen years ago.

The opening of the canal to commerce means that the earning capacity of the Pliades and vessels of her kind has been doubled. The length of the voyage has been halved, operating expense has been cut down 20 per cent, and she can make two trips where formerly she made one.

The tolls exacted by the government for the job of lifting and lowering the lumber and her burden through the locks on the isthmus have not yet been decided, but whatever they are the Pliades' owners are satisfied that there will be plenty of profit left.

PASSAGE THROUGH CANAL DESCRIBED BY CAPTAIN

Captain N. W. Liberoth declared that the passage through the canal was easier than getting his ship in drydock, and that the Pliades went through from Balboa to Colon in eight hours.

"We left San Francisco July 27, and started through the canal towards the Miraflores Locks at 6:05 A. M. on August 16," he said. "Two government pilots were in charge of the steamer, one being a 'lock pilot' and the other a 'canal pilot'."

"One hour later we had entered Miraflores, and had passed our lines forward, aft and amidships to the engines on either side that were going to tow us. There was no hitch and no delay, and twelve minutes later we were entering the first gate. We entered Pedro Miguel at 8:35, and four hours later entered Gatun. At 5:33 we stopped, the pilots got off and we started again for New York."

"In the old days a freighter would take from sixty-five to seventy days steaming from San Francisco to New York by way of Cape Horn, and on such a long voyage a lot of time would be wasted in coaling."

"This trip took thirty days, and as we burn oil we had sufficient for the whole trip. We shall now be able to get back to San Francisco again by the time we would have been arriving at New York on the trip around the Horn. This means that the ship can earn twice as much, and that instead of building new vessels ship owners

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FRENCH CABINET QUIT; NEW MINISTRY FORMED

Premier Viviani and Colleagues Tender Resignations Collectively to President Poincaré.

FIND NEED OF WIDER SCOPE

Present President of Council, Charged With Forming New Body, Selects Some of Nation's Strongest Men and Former Officials to Serve.

PARIS, August 27.—The French ministry resigned to-night. Another Cabinet was formed immediately.

Premier Viviani visited Elysée Palace at 10:15 o'clock to-night and notified President Poincaré that the Cabinet members had decided to resign collectively. He said that he and his colleagues had concluded that in the circumstances through which the country was passing the ministry should have a wider scope, and comprise the best men in all the Republican group.

Poincaré charged M. Viviani with the task of organizing a new Cabinet, which the Premier accepted. He returned to Elysée about an hour later, and made known to the President the composition of the new ministry, as follows:

MEMBERS OF CABINET SELECTED BY VIVIANI

President of the Council, without portfolio—René Viviani.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Theophile Delcassé.
Minister of War—Alexandre Millerand.
Minister of Justice—Aristide Briand.
Minister of Interior—Louis J. Malvy.
Minister of Marine—Vielor Augagneur.
Minister of Finance—Alexander Ribot.
Minister of Public Instructions—Albert Sarraut.
Minister of Public Works—Marcel Sembat.
Minister of Commerce—Gaston Thomson.
Minister of Colonies—Gaston Doumergue.
Minister of Agriculture—Fernand David.
Minister of Labor—Bienvenu Martin.
Minister without portfolio—Jules Guesde.
Under-Secretary of Fine Arts—Albert Dalimier.

Among the members of the new Cabinet are several ex-Premiers, and many members of former Cabinets. Marcel Sembat is a United Socialist deputy, and M. Guenne a Socialist deputy.

M. Delcassé, formerly was ambassador to Russia. M. Millerand is a former Minister of War.

Premier Viviani remained at Elysée Palace to present the members of the Cabinet to the President.

CARDINAL FARLEY IN ROME

Pays Last Homage Before Resting Place of Pope Pius X.

Rome, August 26, 9:30 P. M. (via Paris, August 26, 2:20 A. M.).—Cardinal Farley, of New York, accompanied by Monsignors Patrick J. Hayes and John Edwards, and the Rev. Thomas D. Carroll, went to St. Peter's today and were received by Monsignor Giuseppe de Bisceglia, administrator of the Basilica. They knelt and prayed before the tomb of the apostle, and then descended into the crypt to pay a last homage before the resting place of Pope Pius X. They remained there deeply engrossed in prayer for a considerable time.

BELGIUM WILL PROTEST OFFICIALLY TO POWERS

Bomb-Dropping Episode of Zeppelin Airship to Become Matter of International Consideration.

HAGUE CONVENTION VIOLATED

Several Lives Lost, 900 Houses Slightly Damaged and Sixty Nearly Destroyed When Antwerp Is Bombed From Sky at Night.

LONDON, August 26 (7:15 A. M.).—The bomb-dropping exploit of the Zeppelin airship at Antwerp promises to become a matter of the widest international consideration. Belgian authorities claim the attack was a clear violation of the fourth Hague convention, and they are preparing to protest officially to all the powers.

Accounts vary as to the amount of damage done by the aerial fighter. One account says that twenty-six lives were lost, although from a more conservative source it is reported only twelve bodies were recovered so far from the ruins of the wrecked houses.

A dispatch which is regarded as semi-official, says 900 houses were slightly damaged, and sixty nearly destroyed. This dispatch was sent to London, it is said, after a committee including the Belgian Secretary of State, the Russian ambassador, and King Albert's secretary had examined the entire city with a view to ascertaining the results of the aerial bombardment.

The dispatch says: "For the first time in history a great civilized community has been bombarded from the sky in the dead of night. Count Zeppelin, whom the German Emperor calls the greatest genius of the century, has performed the greatest exploit of his life. He has thrown bombs on hospitals, where Belgians were attending the German wounded. He has staggered humanity."

"We have explored every one of the devastated streets, and have found portions of ten bombs. The number of victims is unknown. It is sufficient that all the bombs were aimed at public buildings, such as the military barracks, the government offices and the royal palace. The population is in gloom."

PROTEST PRESENTED TO STATE DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, August 26.—E. Havenith, the Belgian minister, presented a protest to the State Department today against what he termed a "war against women and children."

The Zeppelin airship attack on Antwerp had killed ten persons, the minister stated, four of them women. Eight people were injured.

Secretary Bryan was very reticent in discussing the attitude of the United States toward such protests, and intimated that the State Department could take no action.

Reported activity of Brand Whitlock, the American minister, in officially protesting to Germany, was denied by Secretary Bryan.

Official dispatches to the Belgian legation confirmed the result of the engagement near Malines on August 24 and 25. The Belgian army, the telegram stated, repulsed three divisions of the German army.

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GERMAN ADVANCE ABOUT TWENTY MILES EACH DAY

Supreme Effort on Part of Kaiser's Army to Break Into France.

ALL HAZARDED ON THIS PLAN

There Seem to Be No Soldiers Left to Guard Line of Communication. Tremendous Fighting Now in Progress Along Vast Line.

LONDON, August 26.—The German columns have averaged twenty miles a day since they reached Brussels, according to a Daily Mail correspondent at Ostend. A graphic picture is presented of what is at stake in the tremendous fighting now in progress between the allies and the Germans.

"It is a supreme effort on the part of Germany to break into France," says the Mail correspondent, "an effort which, if stopped, must mean disaster to 750,000 soldiers. There seem to be no soldiers left to guard the German line of communication. All is being hazarded upon the success or failure of this blow. The German advance has been rapid and steady. Their columns have averaged twenty miles a day since they reached Brussels."

"It was a great moment when the British general staff with their men arrived," continues the correspondent. "The inhabitants went mad with enthusiasm."

The British army has come to Belgium, and nothing was too good for them. They had no difficulty in obtaining needed provisions. The population was eager to provide for the victors, who requisitioned eggs, bread, butter and coffee. All requisitions were paid for in gold.

RETIRE TOWARD FRANCE

"The civil population was ordered to retire in the direction of France. The people regretfully shouldered their bags of belongings and passed silently down the road."

"The troops advanced to battle positions at 3 o'clock in the morning. At 4 o'clock eight aeroplanes appeared, whereupon a flock of British aeroplanes rose like birds to drive them away."

Then the artillery began to talk, and the air became thick with cannon puffs. The great battle had begun. Forward went the infantry. Rifle fire and Maxim fire added to the boom of the big guns. Sunrise mingled with the glow of burning forests and the flash of guns.

"This was Monday. The battle continued Tuesday, and probably will continue for several days, either emerging with the battles on the left and right. The great battle which is now in full swing along the whole French-British and Belgian line is really a series of linked battles, forming what may well be the decisive engagement of Western Europe."

WILL DISPERSE IN SILENCE

No Speech-Making to Mark End of

NEW YORK, August 26.—Death-like silence will mark the dispersal of the big guns. Sunrise mingled with the glow of burning forests and the flash of guns.

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Several hundred refugees will form one division, and black-draped automobiles bearing mothers and babies will represent the victims of the European war.